

CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the Old World.

THE TURCO-SERVIAN WAR.

Details of the Great Battle at Alexinatz.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

The Servian Position Turned and Their Army Driven from the Field.

SEVERAL VILLAGES BURNED.

The Whole Population Fly Before the Advancing Turks.

Tchernayeff Retires on Deligrad in Good Order.

ANOTHER BATTLE EXPECTED.

The British Grain Trade—The Wheat Crop Below the Average.

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE GREAT BATTLE AT ALEXINATZ—OVERWHELMING DEFEAT OF THE SERBIANS—TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER AND STURD BORN FIGHTING—TCHERNAYEFF'S ARMY RETREATS ON DELIGRAD.

LONDON, Sept. 4, 1876.

A special despatch to the Times from Belgrade indicates the crushing defeat and thorough disorganization of Tchernayeff's army. Taking advantage of the good will toward the English inspired by the arrival of an ambulance corps with a cash fund of £10,000, the correspondent of the Times got to the front, in company with a number of officers of the Geneva Cross, and was an eye witness of most of the battle near Alexinatz on Friday. The battle terminated just as the party reached Alexinatz. The following are additional details of the engagement:—

OVER ELEVEN HOURS' FIGHTING.

The battle was sustained uninterruptedly for eleven hours and a half and was waged on ground which the Servians had made the strongest in all the country. It was the decisive encounter long looked forward to and was wanting in no feature that could impart horrible grandeur to the struggle, on one side for supremacy and on the other for existence. The first shot was fired under our eyes just as we had passed Rubovatz, a village of a house or two, about two miles this side of Alexinatz.

THE BATTLE OPENS.

It came from a battery which the Turks had got into position on the heights about Krusze, which is southwest of Alexinatz, and it was followed by others at intervals of half a minute or so from the guns of the same battery, placed about half a mile further north.

TURNING TCHERNAYEFF'S RIGHT.

The Turks immediately appear, beginning their movement to turn Tchernayeff's right and cut off the communications of Alexinatz with Deligrad. Hazardous as the design was it succeeded. I went to the headquarters of Tchernayeff just as he was about to go to the field. He told me that day would decide the fate of Alexinatz. He said a serious attack against his communications between Alexinatz and Deligrad was contemplated. If he succeeded in repelling the attack he thought Alexinatz would be safe, for he believed the Turks would not attempt it again.

AN ARTILLERY FIGHT.

For some hours the battle is almost entirely between the artillery. The valley through which it is necessary the Turks should pass to gain their object is guarded by two strong Servian batteries, against which the Turks direct the fire of three of their batteries. The fight continues three hours with no advantage for either side. The Turks then reinforce their artillery with three more batteries and advance, the fire becoming tremendous. The Servians make a fine struggle and bring up another battery, but in spite of all their efforts the Turks steadily advance. In the meantime the Turkish infantry are busy.

THE TWO OF WAR.

From Alexinatz Servian infantry and cavalry hurry out to meet their advance, and the storm of battle begins in earnest; we hear the first fusillade at twenty minutes before twelve o'clock. The Turkish infantry does not show at the end of the little defile yet, for the Servian guns are too close, but they are not far off, and if that gallant battery which is doing such good service on the hill between two defiles can only be silenced, the battle will be at once developed. The Servian infantry are in the valley north of the little independent hill which commands the entrance to the defiles, and at intervals of a quarter of an hour sharp volleys from rifles are heard amid the thunder of some dozen batteries.

A VILLAGE IN FLAMES.

At half-past one o'clock we see dense masses of smoke and sheets of flame rise from the valley right before us and close to the northern defile. The conflagration is tremendous. The brilliant sunshine is completely overcome by the lurid flames that rise high into the heavens and are now only fringed by dense masses of smoke. The more northern of the villages, named Snotta, is on fire. The Servians troops make a precipitate retreat from it, but as yet a good defence is kept up. The Turks advance under cover of their batteries, now skirmishing, now with a rush. The Servians, though they are falling back, have not yet lost all heart.

THE SERVANS WATERING.

Their infantry resist, but with such trepidation that the number of misfires is becoming greater. The batteries are evidently thinning. It is now past two o'clock and for a while the Servian artillery seems to be making ground. This battery which has been doing such good service on the little hill has advanced beyond it and is boldly pouring forth its fire further into the enemy's position. It is this deceptive. The Turks do not care about it. The rattle of their rifles is heard more and more to the north at each volley. The return volleys are becoming feebler. The artillery fire on both sides has become languid, when all at once there is another great fire.

ANOTHER VILLAGE IN A FLAME.

The village of Great Adrovatz is now in flames. This village is close to Snottava. Snotta still burns and the clear air is full of vast flames and dense masses of smoke and the thunder of cannon and incessant volleys of rifles. Snottava has been falling into Snottava for some hours, but it is not yet on fire. Precipitously, close by, is burning.

THE SERVANS IN A PANIC.

A perfect panic has set in among the Servians as they witness the steady advance of the enemy, and whole battalions of them begin to fly. A Russian colonel, in command of two battalions, calls on them to advance, though he himself is wounded; but out of the

two battalions he can get only twenty men to respond to his call. The rest fly. Still some regiments and the whole of the artillery do their duty, and for more than two hours the legions of three pashas make good an advance of only half a mile; but that has been an advance along the line. Abdul Kerim Pasha has got his left well up to Gredinatz, north of the burning Adrovatz, and his right well round to Snottava, though it is only four o'clock.

TERRIBLE CARNAGE.

The carnage is terrible on both sides. I descend for a short time from the heights where for hours I have been watching the battle, and I see the main street of Alexinatz crowded with wounded. There is not much battle as yet about six o'clock, though the din of battle has gone on without a moment's cessation. It is clear that the left of the Turks have passed the town and its redoubts and are as far as Trausan and Bagar, though not as yet on the same side of the river as that on which those villages stand. To the south they are in possession of the positions which the right of Tchernayeff's army occupied this morning. The Servians are fighting immense fires all up the hill. The Turkish positions right before us already blaze with similar fires. Mangled wounded are coming in on stretchers. Is there a truce?

A STUBBORN FIGHT.

Are both sides fairly exhausted? They have now been fighting and advancing and retreating for ten hours. Have they both given up from sheer exhaustion? No. The whole town is rocking and the heights shaking with the thunder of the Turkish artillery. We stop to raise our glasses and see, not half a mile from where we are standing, a sight of which not a soul in the town is aware. At the distance I have just stated there rises a lightly wooded elevation. It is illuminated on the crest and at the foot with lines of intermittent flames. It shoots forth along the whole line for an instant, then suddenly extinguished and as suddenly sent forth again. What is this sight?

SERVIAN GALLANTRY.

Coming from it is the rapid detonation of rifles from above and rifles from below. We fix our glasses, and, as distinctly as we see one another, we see the Turks on the brow of that hill and some feet down the crest discharging a plunging fire into the Servian troops beneath. Full justice ought to be rendered to the men who for an instant stood their ground beneath and returned such a fire. They are rapidly moved down. We watch for fully ten minutes, and each minute's illumination below pales before that above, and, each instant the Servian fire becoming weaker, we know that there is nothing doing but rapidly decreasing line.

DANGER TO WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

We know that in the street at the end of which we are standing there are only hundreds of unarmed men, women and children, and we know as surely that there is nothing to prevent the Turks being through this street from end to end within another twenty minutes. Evidently there is not a moment to be lost. We proceed to the other end of the street, and, fearing to be the cause of any panic, order dinner at the hotel while we are having our horses harnessed. The hotel was empty when we entered it, but in five minutes it is filled with a miscellaneous company of soldiers and camp followers.

THE ALARM RINGS.

The alarm has come, but, curious to say, not from the side at which there is the most imminent danger. Nobody outside our own party seems to know that at the southern end of the town, and almost within a stone's throw of the main street, the Turks are, where we saw them, but every one does know that the Servians have been signally defeated all along the line, and the alarm has been created by news that the Turks have been completely successful in getting into the northwest of Alexinatz, where between them and the road to Deligrad there is only the fordable Morava.

A GALLANT SURGEON.

It is a quarter to eight o'clock when a horseman gallops into the yard of the hotel. It is MacKellar, of St. Thomas' Hospital. He was just about to perform an amputation on the field when a staff officer dashed up to him and told him the surgeons had not a second to lose in having the wounded carried off and saving themselves. The Turks were coming down to occupy the banks of the Morava, and there was every probability that, even dark as it was, they would that evening cross the river and cut off the road to Deligrad. MacKellar sent the young fellows on toward Deligrad as fast as their own legs and any ponies they might seize on the road could carry them, and rode in to tell us we ought to get off instantly. We left the town at half-past eight, fearing a stampede. We thought to be in advance of the rush, but the delay of a quarter of an hour while we were waiting for news from the field hospitals brought us into the very thick of it.

A HASTY FLIGHT.

Fortunately for us the Servian and Roumanian drivers of the ox wagons are submissively obedient to the dismal sounds of the post driver's horn, and this obedience they did not altogether lay aside even in the panic of Friday night. To lighten as much as possible the load on MacKellar's horse we unstrapped and threw away the saddlebags, containing a trooper's kit and ammunition, but in such universal confusion it was impossible not to come to a halt to partial grief, and we may congratulate ourselves that nothing worse happened to us than to have an upset.

TERRIBLE CONFUSION.

For ten miles outside Alexinatz, on the road to Deligrad, there was an almost compact moving mass of carriages, wagons, oxen, horses and pedestrians, all going at full gallop, running into one another every other instant. When the high road became too crammed resort was had to the fields, and through these oxen dragged their wagons, or, as was the case in many instances, only wooden yokes, the wagons having been left behind lest they might impede the more valuable beasts in their flight. Artillery firing was still brisk when we left Alexinatz, but ceased about half an hour afterward before we were half way to Deligrad.

SAFE IN DELIGRAD.

We reached Deligrad about ten o'clock and remained until after midnight. There we found the entire party of surgeons, and learned that all the civil population had left Alexinatz. The Russian lady nurses and all the wounded in ambulances had also got out. We posted on all night and all day till we reached Semendria, on Saturday evening. I arrived at Belgrade on Sunday and transmitted from Semlin my account of the battle. TCHERNAYEFF'S RETREAT.

SERVIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

BRIGADE, Sept. 4, 1876. Official despatches say the entire Turkish army attacked the Servian right wing on Friday. The battle lasted until nine o'clock at night. The Servians maintained their positions, but the Turks, being three times more numerous than the Servians, finally retreated within their fortified positions at Alexinatz.

THE SERVANS DENY THAT THE TURKS ARE ADVANCING ON KRUSZEVAZ.

BRIGADE, Sept. 4, 1876. The Minister of War has received the following despatch from Alexinatz, dated nine o'clock this morning:— "It is untrue that a Turkish corps is marching upon Kruszeva. The Turkish army operating on the left bank of the Morava has not moved since Saturday. It does not venture to advance, fearing probably to be taken at a disadvantage between Deligrad and the Servian fortified positions of Kanonik and Dymna, on the left bank of the Morava, which bar the road between Kruszeva and Paratitz. It is about an hour's march from Deligrad to Dymna and Kanonik."

THE SERVIAN ARMY RETREATING IN GOOD ORDER—THE DEFEAT NOT A CRUSHING DISASTER.

LONDON, Sept. 5, 1876. The Standard's special despatch from Belgrade says although Tchernayeff was completely beaten the Servians did not fly in disorder. They effected their retreat with such steadiness that the Turks did not deem it advisable to follow up their victory. The defeat is not the disaster for Servia which excited imagination has made it. There is still unimpeded communication with Alexinatz, which is occupied by a strong Servian force. Another great battle is expected.

JOHN BRIGHT ON THE BULGARIAN ATROCITIES—ENGLAND'S POLICY CONDEMNED.

LONDON, Sept. 5, 1876. At a large meeting held in Rochester last night to protest against Turkish atrocities, a letter from Mr. John Bright was read. Mr. Bright says it is now understood throughout the world that England is the main if not the sole supporter of Turkish rule in Europe. Had it acted with Russia and the other Powers, it is

almost certain that the Servian war would not have occurred. But for the confidence caused by the support of England the Turks would not have dared to commit the heinous crimes of which they have been guilty in Bulgaria. These crimes are not new. What is new is this England cannot see the crimes until a newspaper describes them, and an English Minister treats them as of small account—as common incidents of war. England should clear herself of all partnership in the interests and policy of Turkey. It is a partnership unnecessary to our interests and degrades us in the estimation of every Christian nation.

A MEMBER OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY MURDERED BY THE TURKS—THE ARM BEARING THE CROSS CUT OFF.

LONDON, Sept. 5, 1876. A Belgrade despatch to the Times reports that a member of the Red Cross Society has been brutally murdered by the Turks, and the assassins cut off his arm bearing the Red Cross badge.

A Vienna telegram to the Times announces that the Russian journal, *Russk Mir*, has been suspended for three months on account of a warlike article. This measure is said to be the result of the Emperor's attention being called to the dangers of the agitation going on.

GENERAL HORVATOVICH OCCUPYING ALEXINATZ—THE TURKS TO BE ATTACKED—PREPARING TO FORD THE MORAVA.

LONDON, September 5, 1876. A special from Belgrade to the Daily News states that General Horvatoich occupies Alexinatz with ten battalions. Tchernayeff's headquarters are at Deligrad. The Minister of War has declared that an attack on the Turks must be made immediately. If the flank movement of the Turks is not checked Alexinatz and Belgrade will have to be abandoned. The decisive battle of the war would then be fought in the open valley, where the Turks would have the advantage.

The Daily News special from Vienna says Tchernayeff has ordered civilians to leave Alexinatz, and the town is now quite deserted. The Servians hold the northern redoubts with a small force. The main body has gone to Deligrad. The Turks are preparing to ford the Morava, the bridges over which have been destroyed.

ALEXINATZ NOT TAKEN BY THE TURKS.

DELIGRAD, Sunday Evening, Sept. 3, 1876. It is officially announced that the rumor that the Turks have taken Alexinatz is false. They hold no position on the right bank of the Morava.

THE FOREIGN AMBASSADORS MAKE PROPOSALS FOR PEACE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 4, 1876. The Ambassadors of the Powers made proposals for peace to the Porte to-day.

PROPOSAL FOR AN ARMISTICE OF ONE MONTH—ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE SURPRISES THE TURKS—APPARENT VIGOR OF THE NEW SULTAN.

LONDON, Sept. 5, 1876. A Vienna despatch to the Times says:—"An aide-memoire prepared by each representative of the six Powers in similar, but not identical terms, has been presented to the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, informing him that the Princes of Serbia and Montenegro desire an armistice and the Powers offer their good offices in the way of mediation."

A despatch to the Times from Constantinople states that Sir H. G. Elliott, the British Ambassador, has presented a demand for the conclusion of an armistice, to be followed by negotiations for peace. The term of the armistice demanded by England is one month. There is little doubt that Serbia and Montenegro will be glad to accept the armistice. There remains only the question whether the Turks will consent.

ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE CHANGING.

England's declaration that if Turkey's refusal should lead to armed foreign intervention the Porte must reckon on the British government caused surprise and disappointment. No secret was made that Russia was the power likely to interfere. But in spite of the English declaration Turkey may think that in the decisive moment of an impending one-sided Russian intervention England's national interests will have weight.

THE NEW SULTAN NOT A MAN OF "HATRED."

The new Sultan will publish no *hatt* of accession. He says that enough *hatt* have already been published; deeds are wanted, not words. As one of his first measures the guards at the dwellings of the members of the Imperial family have been withdrawn. It is also asserted that slavery is to be abolished in earnest.

COLLISION AT SEA.

AN AMERICAN SHIP RUN INTO BY A SPANISH STRAMER OFF HOLYHEAD—BOTH VESSELS SUNK—ONE SAILOR DROWNED. (From the Evening Telegraph yesterday.)

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4, 1876. The ship Sonora, owned by the estate of Richard Baker, of Boston, commanded by Captain Paine, which left San Francisco on the 3d of May for Liverpool, and which had almost arrived at her destination, while off Holyhead was run into by the Spanish steamer Vivar, bound from Liverpool to Spain, with a general cargo.

BOTH VESSELS GO TO THE BOTTOM.

In an incredibly short space of time both vessels sunk, each having inflicted terrible injuries on the other. By a wonderful chance only one life was lost, the rest of the crew managing to save themselves.

THE SONORA IS INSURED, WITH FREIGHT MONEY, FOR \$100,000.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SONORA. The Sonora was built in Boston in 1858 by Robert E. Jackson, and was one of the staunchest vessels that ever sailed from the Tremontine City. She was of 1,327 tons burden and of medium model of construction. The following are her principal dimensions:—Length, 212 feet; breadth, 39 feet, and depth of hold 25 feet.

HER CARGO.

The Sonora's cargo consisted of 211 tons copper ore and 41,041 casks of wheat, of the total value of \$88,227 30d.

The ship herself was valued at about \$90,000, and is insured in equal parts in New York and Boston. Captain Paine is an experienced shipmaster and a native of Massachusetts. He has been in command of the Sonora since she was built.

The Sonora left New York on the 20th of November last for San Francisco, and arrived there on the 13th of March, making a 14 days' passage. Captain Paine formerly commanded the George Peabody, belonging to Messrs. Wild, of Boston.

The Vivar was a screw steamer of 413 tons burden, and was commanded by Captain Mendicita, who is said to be an experienced shipmaster, and has been for several years in the employ of Messrs. McAndrews, the owners of the vessel in question.

She had taken on board in the Coburg Dock, at Liverpool, a few hours before the collision, a large cargo of merchandise of various descriptions, for Santander, San Sebastian, Cadix and other Spanish ports. Although a British owned vessel she flew the Spanish flag, on account of concessions in the matter of harbor dues, &c., in Spanish ports of vessels flying the national flag.

IN THIS CITY.

The following telegram was received to-day by Mr. O'Neill, of No. 181 West street, whose son, H. E. O'Neill, was a passenger on the ill-fated Sonora, both from here to San Francisco and thence to Liverpool:—"Am saved. Have lost effects."

ENGLAND.

REVIEW OF THE GRAIN TRADE FOR THE PAST WEEK—THE WHEAT YIELD A SOURCE OF DISAPPOINTMENT—THE FRENCH CROP OVER THE AVERAGE.

LONDON, Sept. 4, 1876. The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British corn trade during the past week says:—Harvesting is still going on in the north, but English cereals are almost entirely reaped. A large proportion of the crops has been secured in a satisfactory condition. In some of the midland counties the fields are not yet cleared, and should the present wet weather continue the condition and quality will be deteriorated. The disappointing nature of the wheat yield is receiving daily confirmation as the new grain is threshed. This has affected the country markets, which are from one to two shillings per quarter dearer, but despite this, new wheat is very sparingly offered, farmers even asking a larger advance, which buyers refuse to concede. The week's supplies of foreign wheat and oats have been again heavily and decidedly in excess of the demand. Mixed American maize of good quality is readily saleable at 25s. per quarter, but the majority of the shipments are coming to hand in such a heated condition that the market is becoming glutted with an inferior corn which sells very slowly. A tendency to improve slightly upon the limited ad-

vance of 6d. to 1s. per quarter quoted last Monday is all that can be said of our local wheat trade, large foreign arrivals contracting for the moment the advance which the increased firmness of the country markets and the short home yield led holders to anticipate.

A RISE IN WHEAT IMPROBABLE.

Prices must depend largely on the rate at which foreign supplies come to hand, and there seems to be no immediate probability of a rise in wheat, as shipments are always pushed forward during the autumn from ports that are icebound in winter. The total quantity of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom is considerably smaller now than it was at this time last year. The Continental demand may exercise some influence on prices; but so shortly after harvest we cannot expect much from this quarter, especially as it is very difficult to form a just estimate of the crops abroad, owing to the contradictory nature of the reports.

THE FRENCH CROP OVER THE AVERAGE.

The French harvest furnish a good example. A short time since dissatisfaction as to quality was prevalent. Recently we learn that the Minister of Agriculture stated at a Cabinet Council that, on the whole, the crop was rather over than under the average. With very moderate arrivals at ports of call, wheat cargoes have not a steady inquiry during the week and an improvement has been realized of two shillings per quarter from the recent lowest point.

THE SILVER MARKET.

Silver is quoted at 51 1/2d.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 4, 1876.

The railway companies have been notified that an armed guard will be furnished to passenger trains whenever applied for.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Sept. 4, 1876.

INCREASE OF SPECIE IN THE IMPERIAL BANK. The specie in the Imperial Bank of Germany has increased 2,261,000 marks during the past week.

THE GOSS-ALLEN FIGHT.

ALLEN ARRESTED—BOTH PARTIES TO BE BOUND NOT TO FIGHT IN OHIO—THE MILL TO GO ON.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 4, 1876.

The Board of Police Commissioners met this afternoon to devise means to prevent the fight between Goss and Allen. Prosecuting Attorney Baker was present by request, and stated that all that could be done was to require the men to give good and sufficient bonds not to fight in the State of Ohio.

Allen was arrested this afternoon, but released on the parole of honor of his attorney, T. C. Campbell, who promised to produce him in court to-morrow to give the required bonds.

GROSS WILL ALSO BE BOUND OVER.

This will not interfere with the fight in the slightest, as it has never been the intention to permit them to fight in this State.

LARGE DELEGATION OF ALLEN'S FRIENDS.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 4, 1876.

A delegation of about fifty roughs left this city to-night for Cincinnati to attend the prize fight between Allen and Goss. At the same double that number had previously left with the same object in view. Allen's friends have gone in great force and are well provided with money to put up on their favorite.

Private advices received here from Cincinnati to-night indicate that extraordinary preparations are being made by interested officials to prevent the fight, and it is the opinion of many posted parties here that Allen and Goss will be arrested before they can get into the ring.

THE MUSTANGS ON TIME.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1876.

Francisco Peraltto to-day again attempted on the Buffalo Park track to ride against time 100 miles in eight hours, using thirty mustangs. He accomplished the feat, with eleven minutes to spare. About 2,000 persons were present.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4, 1876.

The cash admissions to the Centennial Exhibition to-day were 37,636.

The Second and Third regiments of the brigade of Connecticut State troops now here visited the grounds at six o'clock this morning, accompanied by regimental bands. The soldiers spent the day in visiting the grounds, and at five o'clock had a dress parade on the camp grounds near George's Hill. To-morrow the First and Fourth regiments of the brigade will visit the Exhibition.

FOR THE TRIAL OF STEAM FIRE ENGINES WHICH BEGINS TO-MORROW, THE FOLLOWING FIRMS HAVE MADE ENTRIES:

Silbey Manufacturing Company, two; B. S. Nichols, one; La France Manufacturing Company, one; J. D. Ronald, one; Clapp & Davis, three; Amesock Company, two, and L. Button & Son, one.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, Sept. 3-4 A. M.

For Tuesday in the South Atlantic States, southeast winds, possibly shifting to northerly, warmer, partly cloudy weather and stationary followed by higher pressure will prevail.

FOR THE GULF STATES, WINDS SHIFT TO SOUTH AND EAST, WITH WARMER, PARTLY CLOUDY WEATHER AND STATIONARY OR FALLING BAROMETER.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, northeast to southeast winds and cooler clear weather. For the upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, falling barometer, northeast to southeast winds, increasing to brisk, threatening and rainy weather.

FOR THE UPPER LAKE REGION, CONTINUED NORTHERLY WINDS, RISING BAROMETER AND COLDER, PARTLY CLOUDY WEATHER, FOLLOWED BY EASTERLY WINDS, CLOUD AND RAIN.

For the lower lake region, rising barometer, northeast to northwest winds, cooler, clear or partly cloudy weather.

FOR NEW ENGLAND AND THE MIDDLE STATES, RISING BAROMETER, INCREASING NORTHWEST WINDS AND COOLER CLEAR WEATHER.

The rivers will probably rise somewhat at St. Louis, and fall temporarily at Omaha and Keokuk. Cautionary signals are ordered for Eastport.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hadass's pharmacy, Herald Building:

THE THERMOMETER.

1875. 1876. 1875. 1876. 3 A. M. 75 (2) 3:30 P. M. 80 50 6 A. M. 75 (2) 6:30 P. M. 85 55 9 A. M. 78 70 9 P. M. 73 65 12 M. 86 78 12 P. M. 73 64 Average temperature yesterday 69 4 Average temperature for corresponding date last year 73 4

BNAI BRITH BANQUET.

Last evening more than 190 gentlemen sat down to dinner in the large saloon of Lyric Hall. Most of them were members of the benevolent B'nai Brith order of B'nai Brith, which means Sons of the Covenant. Among those present as guests were Comptroller Andrew H. Green, Major General Shaler, Julius Brien, ex-Commissioner William H. Storer, Adolph G. Schuler, Mayor of Troy; Leo Fuchsinger, Joseph Sulzberger, president of the association; Morris Goodhart, Andrew J. Levy, S. H. Hamburger, Simon Kahn, of Philadelphia; Dr. L. Goldstein, and many other distinguished guests. Mr. William H. Storer acted as chairman and toast-maker of the evening, and Mr. Arthur J. Levy of the B'nai Brith Association made the closing remarks, and the guests separated at a late hour.

OBITUARY.

A SAUCY PICKERELL.

Mr. Esau Pickereil, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Georgetown, D. C., died at his farm in Montgomery county, Md., yesterday morning, of consumption of the lungs. Deceased was fifty-seven years of age and was extensively engaged in the lumber business.

AMELIA M. HARRIS.

On Sunday night Miss Amelia M. Harris, for years known as an accomplished actress, died in this city. She played *Mire Frochard* in the "True Grapes" last season, when it was produced by the Furland Company. During the last seven years she has been connected with Mrs. John Wood's theatre, the Globe and Selwyn's at Boston. She was the wife of Mr. William Harris, and at the time of her death was thirty years of age.

REV. DR. TAYLOR.

A despatch from Montreal says that Dr. Taylor, the oldest Presbyterian minister in that city, died yesterday morning at Portland after a short illness.

THE SIOUX WAR.

Generals Terry and Crook in Hot Pursuit of the Indians.

THE MILITARY COMBINATION.

Plans to Entrap Sitting Bull and